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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-RICHARD III. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Spalding & ROGER'S

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- To MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY -- A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. -

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -- HERNE, THE HUN-

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BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way. Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c. - Richard III. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon,

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. -Songs. MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Bur-

New York, Monday, December 17, 1860.

Our readers are referred to our news columns for copious despatches bearing on the momentous question of the day. It was reported in Washington late last night that General Scott had resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in consequence of a disagreement with the Presi dent on the proper course to be pursued in the present state of affairs; but this report needs confirmation. Mr. Black is to continue in the position of Secretary of State, to which he was at first only supposed to be appointed ad interim, and his nomination will be sent in to the Senate to-day for confirmation. A consultation of the New York delegation in Congress was held vesterday in Washington, but the proceedings were not made public. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, is to address the Senate to-day on secession, and it is supposed that he will be very violent in his condemnation of the secessionists. An exciting time is consequent

The South Carolina Secession Convention meet at Columbia to-day, and it is expected that it will promptly pass an ordinance dissolving the connec tion of that State with the Union. In another column we publish a list of the delegates to the Con-

Wendell Phillips yesterday delivered his lecture on "Mobs and Education" in Music Hall, Boston. The hall was packed by an anxious and excited audience. The Chief of Police, with a large detachment of his force, was present; but beyond applause and hisses, no manifestations were made by the auditors during the delivery of the lecture. When Mr. Phillips left the half he was followed through the streets by a great throng of people, who hooted, yeiled and groaned after him. The police and the friends of Mr. Phillips, however, succeeded in protecting him from the crowd and getting him safely to his house. The Union men of Boston are determined to compel the abolition ists to keep more shady, and hence the latter have concluded, it is said, to postpone any further John Brown celebrations for the present.

A rumor was prevalent yesterday that a mob evening, when it was expected that Henry Ward Beecher would preach another violent anti-slavery discourse. A posse of two hundred Metropolitar police officers were detailed in and about the building: but notwithstanding the immense crowd in attendance, their services were not called into requisition. A sketch of Mr. Beecher's sermon together with the incidents, will be found else where. At the morning service in Mr. Beecher's church a collection was taken up in aid of the sufferers in Kansas.

In our Washington despatch will be found son late and interesting news from Mexico. The partisans of Miramon had appropriated to their use some \$300,000 worth of the church property in the capital to assist them in their defence of the city against the liberalists. Juarez had raised a loan of \$600,000 for the assistance of the latter in carrying on the siege.

The New York City Tract Society held its thirtyfourth anniversary meeting last evening in th church corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenuc. The receipts during the last year have been \$16,205 75, and the expenses, \$17,109 96-leaving debt of \$904 31. Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. F. G. Clark and Rev. William Hague made elo quent appeals in behalf of the society, as on ac count of the present hard times the poor of this city will require a large amount of assistance and

The annual meeting of the Teachers' Association was held on Saturday evening, when the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:- President, Samuel M. Perkins; Vice President, Charles H. Kimball; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. P. Harrison; Librarian, Wm. A. Owens; Treasurer, Henry C. Martin. The customary annual reports were read, showing the Association, now in the seventeenth year of its existence, to be in

flourishing state. We learn from Mr. Albertson, mail agent, that the beautiful residence of General Thomas L. Davies, located in Mansion square, Poughkeepsie, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night at twelve o'clock. The flames were first discovered issuing from the upper part of the building and had made such progress before the firemer arrived that all their efforts to save it from destruction proved unavailing. The furniture in the lower part of the house was mostly saved. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have caught from some defection in the heaters. Loss from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Fully

We also learn from Mr. Albertson that the Hudson is now firmly closed from Albany down to Poughkeepsie. South of that city the river is full of heavy, floating ice to a point opposite Pier-mont, with the exception of a few miles between West Point and Fort Montgomery, which is still

The cetton market continued firm on Saturday, with a fair demand from the trade. The advance from about the lowest point since the panic set in has been from No. to Mc. per lb. During the depression midding uplants and at 9Mc.; to day they closed at about 10Mc. a 10%c., according to style or quality. The sales reached about 1,500 bales. Flour was less active, and without change of moment in prices. For cash sales were diffi cult to make, except at a low range of figures. Southern four was in good request for shipment to the West Indies, and prices closed with firmness. Wheat was firmly held, ales were moderate, and chiefly without change of moment in prices. Corn was heavy, with a fair amount of sales, closing at lower rates. Pork was heavy and lower, while the sales embraced old mess at \$15 62%, new do at

\$16, and prime at \$10 50. Sugars were in somewhat better request, chiefly for refining. Grocers in a measure were out of market. The sales embraced about 376 a 400 hhds. Cobs, for refining, part at 4%c. a 5c. Grocery grades were nominal. Codec was quiet and transactions small. Freight engagements were moderate, including corn at 11%c. in bags, and wheat at 11%c. a 12%c. fo bulk and bags. Flour was at 2s. 3d. and cheese at 4s. 5d. To London some flour was engaged at 3s. 10 kd., and 1,000 hours of cheese at 50s.

outhern Secession Conventions-Sout Carolina Leads Off To-day.

The State Convention of South Carolina charged with the fearful responsibility of new Declaration of Independence in behalf of that Commonwealth meets at Columbia the State capital, to-day. The members of the Convention are said to be unanimously in favor of an ordinance declaring the State absolved from all further connection with, and allegiance to, the general government of the United States. and protesting, for all time to come, against any reunion with the non-slaveholding States. in any contingency or upon any terms whatso ever. It is generally believed, too, that within the next three days some such ordinance will be passed, and that the State Legislature and her executive authorities and people will thereupon instantly proceed to action under their new national responsibilities, limited in the outset to the boundaries of South Carolina. As in all great revolutionary agitations, it is

the first decisive step in the way of revolutionary action that is most dangerous to the cause of peace. It is not surprising that the friends of the Union, North and South should feel the importance of arresting i possible, this revolutionary act of secession on the part of South Carolina. To this end our late city Union meeting has detailed Hon, Millard Fillmore, Judge Bronson and Mr. Richard Lathers as a com mittee to proceed to South Carolina, in order to urge upon her State Convention the proprie ty and expediency of delaying a little this attempted act of secession. We presume, too. that some of the members of a National Committee of Conference, recently appointed at a public meeting at Trenton, New Jersey, are ow on their way to Columbia, and that distinguished visiters from other Northern States and official commissioners or volunteer dele gates from many Southern States, will con tribute to give to that quiet and charming lit tle city the strange faces, solemnities and bustling manifestations of a revolutionary assemblage. But we have no hope from these peace commissions at Columbia of any influence over the action of the Convention. We expect that within the next three days South Carolina will stand before the world in the attitude of an independent nation, and quite as ready to appeal to the red right hand of war as to listen to the counsels of peace.

Following in the wake of South Carolina the other "cotton States," which are shortly to try, each for itself, the direct question of se cession in a State Convention, are Florida January 3; Alabama and Mississippi the 7th, Texas, the 8th (called by a sort of popular spontaneous combustion, is default of a call upon the Legislature from the anti-secession Governor, Houston); Georgia, the 9th, and Louisiana the 23d of the same month. A special session of the Legislatures each of Virginia and Tennessee meets on the 7th January upon the question of a State Convention and from all these and other State movements the reader may perhaps be able to comprehend the length and breadth, the strength and momentum, of this Southern last resort of disunion and a separate and homogeneous Southern confederacy. We may safely say that, with any hing like emphasis and uniformity in the work of secession on the part of the "cotton Stetes." it will be much easier to precipitate all the her slave States into th than it will be to reclaim the original secoders.

How, then, can this Union be saved or retored? With South Carolina once outside the Union, how are we to arrest the anticipated general stampede of the cotton States in the same direction? The President in power has failed to point out the remedy for this violent Southern epidemic; the President elect, standing back upon his dignity or his perplexity, continues as dumb as an oyster; the House Committee on the Crisis sits from day to day, like a consultation of quack doctors over a patient in the colapse of the Asiatic cholera. Is there any hope? A drowning man will catch at a straw Senator Toombs, from the central camp of the Georgia secessionists, thinks that it is possible, by amendments to the constitution, to save the Union. He suggests a trial with the republicans in Congress, and a little delay. He would bure the act of secession on the part of Georgin deserred till the 4th of March. There may be a mething in these hints worth more to the country than all the gold and silver mines on the face of the glabe.

But as the great Southern incentive to dis union is this evershalowing republican party of the North, with its watchwords of eternal hostility to the extension of slavery, the first necessity for the 1 'niou is the abandonment by that party of that r evolutionary idea. Nor will the crisis admit of t urther delay. If Mr. Lincoln would be Presia ent of these United States s they now stand, he and his party must come down from their Chica, to platform, and recognise slavery and the " slave oligarchy," not as outlaws to be expelled from the Union, but as institutions indispensable to the maintenance of the Union. Is this expecting too much? We fear so, and that the proceedings of the present we sk in Congress will show that the hatred of the republican party against Southern slavery is at onger than their love for the Union.

Granted, then, that South Carolina will se cede, and that several other "cotton States" will swedily follow her example, what is to be done to reclaim them? The answer to that question has been suggested by Senator But in the meantime there is a danfeared and guarded against, apart ger to be from which | secession is a mere abstraction as a passing cloud. That danger is harmless as The attention of our responsible civil war. should, be especially directed to peacemakers d to the ways and means of forthis danger, at gence and conciliation, required bearance, indu sich from expanding itself into to prevent seces is end Congress should at once civil war. To th of the legislation necessary, not proceed to conside Carolina back into the for whipping Sor islation required to prevent Union, but the leg lieon between the State and that first bloody col. ent, which may hurry us the federal governm evolutionary anarchy of headlong into the r

Mexico. It may be too late t mye the Union from dismemberment, but it is not too late to save VI WAL us from the horrors of ci

The Duty of the President Elect at This Crisis Considered. Thou, too, sail on, O, ship of State!
Sail on, O, Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

Longfellow's poem, "The Ship."

The black republican journals, which have hitherto painted passing events en coleur de rose, now are forced to admit that the result of Lin coln's election to the Presidency is the great national panic we are, throughout the States suffering from.

The continued aggravation on the part of the Northern States against the slaveholding States of the South-their bitter invective, their keen taunts, their incendiary abolitionism, their daring nullification of the Fugitive Slave law passed by Congress-have, during a period of a quarter of a century, at last stirred the independent and chivalrous Southerners to a point where resistance is demanded as a duty they owe to themselves as co-citizens of this great republic, and where passiveness would be but another name for cowardice and utter less of self-respect. They now demand the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, and have solemnly resolved that unless these be obtained in their fullest sense they will secede from the Union, at latest, on the 4th of March next. From this antagonism between North and South has arisen a crisis, rapidly prostrating every energy of commerce and ixdustry, crippling the banks throughout the Union, driving merchants into bankruptcy, throwing thousands and tens of thousands of the industrial classes out of employment, and that, too, at the commencement of a long and severe winter; causing the loss of millions in the depreciated value of all kinds of public stocks, and reducing the market value of United States stocks lower than any previous crisis has effected since the war of 1812.

This is the cause, and this the result of that cause. No man can to-day close his eyes to the monstrous fact, and thousands of honest minded but wickedly misled men, who were in duced to vote for Lincoln in the delusive and shallow hope that such action would inaugurate haleyon days throughout the land, are now in the deepest destitution and despair, mourning over their unwise acts, which are now beyond recall.

But the grand questions now in the hearts of all-perhaps excepting the rabid demagogues and traitors to the noblest principles of American virtue-are, "How can this great evil be remedied?" "how can the plague be stayed?" how can we preserve the unity of the States and keep this great republic before the world in its integrity and in its majesty?"

Congress is moving in it, but with tardy and uncertain steps. Patriots are using their voices and their pens in the noble effort to save the Union. Journals that are not venal and corrupt are using the mighty power they wield to teach the nation wisdom. But it is at this moment in the power of one man-the President elect. Abraham Lincoln-to do more than can be accomplished by all these influences combined. Neither the elevated station to which he has beeff sonstitutionally elected nor his country's claim es him as an American citizen, dare he disregard, per can he absolve himself from the responsibility he is under to discharge the duty now imperiously demanded of him by the solemn exigencies of the times.

We have shown already that Mr. Lincoln is 'a purely sectional President"-that he received, out of 4,700,000 votes cast, but 1,850,000. and that if he had encountered but our competiter he would not have been elected. We have shown that the popular vote gave a million against the Chicago platform; and a million more to-day, who were entrapped into voting the republican ticket, now bitterly lament ir folly and abjure the Chicago No Southern State voted for Mr. Lincoln

This platform, which "denies the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existto slavery in any Territory the United States," is repudiated-cast out by such an overwhelming majority that it is stamped as a dead letter, and should bind ro man. It were therefore idle for the President elect to assert for one moment that he is bound by it. He is the President of the whole republic of the United States, and not the President of a section or of a party. What "party?" Democracy was rent asunder and prostrated before and during the contest at the election. The crisis created by the black republicans has called up a spectre of such frightful mien that they have fled in all directions, and have no rallying point; and Mr. Lincoln stands to-day as the President of the whole republic, with all ties to "party" severed, and free to act as his exalted position and responsibility demand be should act, viz: to create from the ruins of two obsolete and adverse parties one-a Union party-strong, nay, overwhelming in its power; for its source will be the affection and loyalty of citizens, breathing a prayer for the perpetuity of the Union at large, and whose ambition is to create a new era of fraternal peace and universal prosperity.

We have reiterated our appeals to Mr. Lincoln to step out from the seclusion of his retirement and proclaim to the North and to the South-to the whole country-to the worldthe policy which will guide him in his administration. No fancied delicacy can now be considered as influencing his silence since the Electoral College has acted and inevitably made him the Chief Magistrate over thirty-three millions of American citizens.

We therefore again appeal to him to come forward, and to lose not a day longer in doing so. While he remains silent the devastation and ruin of the crisis are sinking deeper and deeper into the wealth and material interests of the country; and were he to declare himself, as the President of the whole republic, unshackled by party prejudices, and, while rendering to the North all-fully all-that is their due as an integral part of the Union, hold out the olive branch of peace to the South, and assure them that their rights will be protected and their property be preserved to them in security as sacredly as the North hold theirs, we hamed no vain prediction that in one month there will be a calm on the troubled waters; that the discord now rampant will cease; and with the return of confidence the ruin that is now spreading in extent and intensity will be stopped, and bright bopes of a happy future fill every breast. Let Congress instantly follow up such a de-

claration with constitutional enactments to enforce its pledges and insure their permanence-The adoption of certain amendments to the constitution—in part explanatory and in part new, but all in harmony with the | and fair towards thes

pervading spirit of the constitution and the on of those amendments to Convention. or the Legislatures of the States for ratification within the course of the next two months."

Will the President elect beed the sound advice we give him? We commend to him the proverb, "It is better to run back than to run he wrong way." Will he act the part of a sectional President, and see the country ruined in its commerce and its industry—dismembered and resolved into three or four distinct governments alien to each other-or will he have the moral courage to imitate the examples history sets before him?

Let him search the records of America, and ee with what bold daring Jackson, fired with a true patriot's zeal, exclaimed, "I take the responsibility;" or of England, and witness Sir Robert Peel submitting to the odium and sneers of his party in his abandonment of protectionpreferring the welfare of his country to the ickly plaudits of his late party in and out of Parliament. In the history of all great men there is, usually, one grand opening for the exercise of those great powers and nerve which God has given them to benefit mankind. Those who have at heart the love of country in its purity, and in its sterling integrity, win a name which is handed down to posterity encircled with glory and renown; but those whose indiference to their country's weal, or circumscribed minds, cause to shrink from high and noble deeds, sink as far below the level as they could have risen above it.

We again assert that the duty of Mr. Lincoln at this moment is clear and defined. His responsibility is great, and he cannot in honor shrink from so manifest a duty. There has perbaps never been, since the day of that pure minded patriot, George Washington, any other President called to rule over this vast republic who has had so glorious an occasion presented to him to create for himself undying fame-to have the blessings of all true Americans to have his memory revered by future generations, as the deliverer of his country from disunion, anarchy and disgrace—as Abraham Lincoln now bolds within his grasp. To him we now, in all sober carnestness, again appeal. As a public journalist, we have discharged our duty, and we abide the result with an anxiety commensurate with the mighty interests involved.

NORTHERN OVERTURES TO THE SOUTH-A GLEAM OF LIGHT.—It is the opinion of many of our most prominent men, in all sections of the country, that the settlement of the question of the day is in the hands of the North. Senator Toombs, well known as an extreme Southern man, declares that the Union may yet be preserved, provided the constitution shall be so mended as to guarantee protection to Southern property and security to Southern interests. He believes that the Southern States should postpone action until after the Northern Legislatures shall have had an opportunity to act upon the obnexious Personal Liberty bills. Mr. Gourdin, of South Carolina, has no faith in the presumed change of Northern sentiment since he election, and declares that the secession of South Carolina is a fixed fact. But if South Carolina goes out alone, and subsequently ands that there has been a revolution in Northern opinion, the inference is irresistible that the Palmetto State will return to the fold. As the matter stands now, South Carolina is past praying for; her people have gone too far to recede without first trying the experiment of secession. Mr. Gourdin may be right in declaring that Lincoln must adhere to his party principles whether he will or no; but will the President elect dare to overlook the fact that his party was in an actual minority of a million in the popular vote; that over a million and a balf of the Northern people cast their votes against the ter of a million in the free States has already disappeared, and that, judging by the local elections in Boston, Newburyport and other black republican strongholds, that party is now in an actual minority at the North? Sogif Mr. Lincoln anderstandshis duty to his country be will know that it is far superior to his party obligations, and he will bow to the will of the people, as expressed at the polls. In the meanime the coaservatives of the North should spare no pairs in working up the opinion of our people upon a firm Union basis. Meetings, like those already held in Trenton, Philadelphia and this city, should be gotten up in every considerable town in the North. The million and a half of people who voted again it Lincoln have done only a part of their work s. patriots, as Christians and as men. The fich i looks badly, but all is not yet lost. For the honor of our common country, let as all unite heart and hand, to save it from destruction.

ANOTHER WAY TO HELP PACTFICATION. Many of the Southern pessie argue that although the present organization of the Senate, with a strong opposition majorit y to Lincoln's administration, may prove a bar to any extreme measures, yet that there is a | great fear that the complexion of the House, a nd even of the Senate, may be m aterially o sanged before places of out long by the election s to fill the going members. The y contend also that as the terms of many Sem sters expi re in 1863, the present organization of that body will only continue for two year 1 at most

Now, in addition t o the re peal of the Per onal Liberty laws, the recogn ition of the rights ritario , and the conces of the South in the Ter s to U ie Southern States sion of fresh guarantee latior , on the part of the as measures of concil other way by which the North, there is still and be assured of the good Southern people can n to do them justice celing and dispositic sily accomplished. For which may be very ea The States will be called instance: seven Northe one Senator in place upon to elect each we to retire in March of those who will he where a vacancy occurs next, namely, Maine (nlin as Vice President) by the election of Har ania, Illinois, Indiana New York, Pennsylv Wisconsin and Califo mia; again, the terms of Massachusetts, Rhode one Senator from esota and Michigan will Island, Vermont, Minn elections will probably expire in 1863, and h. Every one of these soon be held in eac Lincoln; and now if the eleven States voted for he South an assurance of people desire to give t sosition, let them elect a heir conciliatory disp fill the seats of each of conservative man to s, whose opinions, it is their retiring Senator streme side of black reknown, are on the e doing they will give a publicanism. By so in the Senate, which conservative strength would effectually che ck any dangerous meaincoln's administration. sures on the part of 1

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The Republican Policy of Coen ton. Mr. Lincoln is represented as having, in private Inversation, excused himself for not con ving ord with a manifesto in the present crisis of t. coun'fy, by observing that he has been talking on the subject for the last six years, and if people have not discovered what his politics are before now, it is impossible for him, by anything he can add, to make himself better understood. His organs say that he is not yet President; that it will be time enough for him to declare his views when he is inaugurated that he will then uphold the Union and carry out the laws, and that he and the republican

party have nothing to change. In view of the fact that in all human bility several of the States now in the Union will be out of it on the 4th of March the meaning of the republican journals is that the future President of a fractured Union will reunite the parts by fire and sword, by bloodshed and rapine, by servile insurrection and all the horrors of a civil war between the North and the South. But when it is taken into account that in the Presidential election on the 6th of November the popular vote stood 2,821,874 against the republican programme, with only 1,858,200 in its favor, it may be fairly asked, from what source does Mr. Lincoln expect to derive the means of coercion, or what two-thirds of the people will be doing while he, with the aid of one-third, is inaugurating a bloody civil war, which, if it ever should be commenced, must signally fail in its object.

The Southern people are of the same race as the men of the North-of the same blood as the South Carolinians who manned Fort Moulirie and defeated the British at Charleston in the Revolutionary War-of the same blood as the brilliant Georgians, who at the same period fought so gallantly at the North side by side with the people of New England-of the same blood with those who ended the seven years' struggle with Great Britain by the capture of its army at Yorktown-of the same blood with those who defeated double their number of the British at New Orleans in 1815, in the most disastrous battle ever fought by the disciplined troops of Old England, at a time when the Hartford Convention in New England muttered its treason against the Union, and its citizens held out blue lights on its coasts to "give aid and comfort to the enemy." The Southern men are of the same race with those Southern regiments and their commanders who played so brilliant a part in the Mexican war, whipping twice their number of the chivalry of Santa Anna, and by their valer and their blood aided the North in wirming California for the confederation, and adding 9700,000,000 in gold to the wealth of the

country. But there is another view to take of this matter: Americans are the most migratory people among civilized nations, and of the whole native born population there is nearly twenty-five per cent residing in States in which they were not born. According to the census of 1850 there were then residing in the slaveholding States 726,450 persons who were natives of non-slaveholding States. Supposing the increase in migration to the South to be in the ratio of the increase of population, and the wonderful development of the enterprise of the country in the last ten years, there would be now upwards of a million and a half of Northern people residing in the Southern States. As they are for the most par t adults, a very large proportion of them an connected by marriage and blood with the Southern population. Will the Northern States wage a war of subjectation or extermination against a people who are thus not only of their we race, but closely related to them by the ties of kindred? Cain's murder of his brother Abel could not be more heizons in the sight of God. and man than such a war as this.

Those who propose such a means of bringng back the seceding: States would be held upto exceration for attempting to subvert the penceful, amicable union of voluntary communities, founded by our ancestors, and turn it into a military despotism to holdin bondage sovereign States egainst their will. If this can be done in the United States, then no statesman can doubt their speedy transition to an absolute nonarchy. Shall not the spectacle of the rowned heads of Europe paying homage to liberty in permitting the petty States of Italy o decide by their own votes from what other States they will break off; or with what others they will unite, put to shame the proposal of republicans in America to coerce into slavery free and independent communities of their own race and blood!

THE WINTER CARNIVAD AT CENTRAL PARK The grand winter carnival at Central Park was fairly and propitiously inaugurated on Saturday, by a jovial company of twenty thousand people, and continued yesterday by thirty thousand more happy men and boys. The ponds were in fine condition, the skaters agile and skilful, and the amusement heartily enjoyed by the flying crowd. Sundry large does of good health and excellent appetites must have been taken home by the thoueards who participated in the exciting pleaspres of the day, and it is quite probable that the skating ponds will do more for the health of the city this winter than any hygienic process that could be devised.

The regulations of this portion of the Park appear to be admizable, contributing greatly to the safety and comfort of visiters. If the cold weather continues -as it probably will for some time to come the number of participants in the delightful exercise of skating will increase day by day, and many a one will be beguiled from the gloomy contemplations which the present times beget while cutting through the bracing air like a bird.

FASTING. HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—The President of the United States, in view of the dreadful dangers of dissolution and civil war impending over the country, has recommended to he people of the United States a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. If we are not mistaken the Convention which formed our present federal constitution, at a crisis of great danger to itself, from conflicting counsels, was saved through a motion of Dr. Franklin to try the saving remedy of prayer. Why, then, may not fasting, humiliation and prayer save us now? Fasting takes down self-conceit, humiliation takes down pride, and prayer brings repentance and charity, forbearance and reconciliation, to the vilest sinners. Let the President's recommendation be universally adopted, and good results will surely follow.

10870.—Our readers will recollect that a short time ago a colored man was arrested at Toronto, Canada, under the operation of the Ashburton treaty. This man Jones, alias Anderson, escaped from slavery in Missouri, and while running away killed a farmer named Digges, who attempted to arrest him. The State of Missouri claimed Jones as a murderer, and, after a full hearing before the highest court in the province, it has been decided that he must be returned to the authorities of the State from which he escaped. The Canadian government h as taken such precautionary measures as will re nder a rescue impossible, and, although the sy mpathies of the Toronto people are with the pri soner, the obligations of the treaty be respected to the letter. We will to call the special attention of our republican friends to this case. Canada wn as the especial asylum for runaway s. Already forty thousand slaves have negroa and found protection under the British flag. The Canadians contribute freely for the support of the underground railway, and are olitionists. They hate the South bitterly, and , the South reciprocates that feeling tenfold. & ill, when a case comes up where the side of a slave State, the Canadian law is on the o not hesitate to acquiesce in its authorities & ion. They feel that the defiance of promptexees is suicidal. It would be well if an existing law of the Personal Liberty bills in the originators tes, the people who obstruct the Northern Sta s in the discharge of their duthe federal officer. 'ition parsons who hold that ties, and the abou f Divine right to slay his masthe slave bes a sorte ter attempt to prevent the ter, should that me vould take a lesson from escape of his slave; \ ds. The troubles from their Canadian fries

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RESULT OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT TO-

ATION UPON EFFECT OF THE SECESSION ASSE. holders of PERCIC CREDIT IN THE NORTH.-The in the 1st Offic bonds, which were to be paid a of January next, will be somewhat. surprised repudito learn that the State has virtually passed ated. The General Assembly of Othe an set (6th March, 1860) authorizing e after loan, wherewith to pay off liabilities dis December 31. On the 20th November dverposals for the new-loan were invited by a tisement and otherwise, and an agent was to this city to attend to the matter. No ders being made, the advertisement was w drawn, and subsequently renewed, but with success. The project has now been abando ed, and therefore the creditors of the great State of Ohio must wait for their money.

The people of Ohio have brought this misfortune upon their own heads. Before the Presidential election their public credit sto od well in the money market; they could. beerow money readily at five per cent; but now they cannot get it at any price. Ohio gave fortyfive thousand majority for Lincoln. Ohio is the headquarters of the John Brown abelitionists. Ohio now suffers from the intolerance, agotry and fanaticism of the majority of her citizens. It is not too late for the sensible people of the State to reap the benefit of the sober second thought, and do their part in conciliating the ark of our safety, the Union of the States.

FAGLER VIEWS OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT. The full force of the Southern secession moverent, and the perilous condition of this country, have not yet broken on the mind of the British people. Like many of our own people in the Northern States, they are skeptical, and are disposed to think that it will all blow over. We have accounts from the London money market as late as December 1, and the effect of the news from this side was not very materially fe't there. American securities depresiated, it s true, and shipments of specie to this country commenced—the Europa bringing out half a million in gold, and the Atlantic, new on her way, bringing more. But the Londor journals a sure us that the commercial people of England are aware of the groundlessroes of the alarm, and feel certain that, as the depreciation in exchange at New York was only artificial, it cannot be maintained. Porhaps when the news of two or three more seamers arrives there they may take a different view of the subject.

HARD TIMES AMONG. THE ANNIVERSARIANS ... Our pious cotemporacy, the Journal of Comserce, informs us that there is a great falling of is the rescipts of the several religious and philanthropic societies which have their beadquarters in this city. These institutions reseive altogether about four millions of dollars per annum. A number of them, have already infered severely through the introduction of the irrepressible African into their meetings; others have been split into Northern and Southern sections, and now that the seed which some of them have sown is bringing forth its. legitimate fruit we should not be shall sucprised to hear next spring that the anniversary contributions for the year had fallen off onehalf. What will become of the almighty nigger then?

Fine Arts.

Our leading artists have recently organized a society for the very laudable purpose of raising a fund to relieve such of their brethren, or the widows of their brethren, s may be in need. "The Artists' Fund Society" is its name. Each member is to contribute yearly a picture worth not less than fifty dollars. These paqtures are to be first exhibited and then sold at public auction. the proceeds to constitute the fund, and be appro-priated according to the by laws of the Society. Such spirit of generosity is worthy of all praise. The first exhibition is now open at the rooms of the Academy of Design, in Tenth street. The collection Academy of Design, in Tenth street. The collection is well worth seeing, as it contains some po-tures of rare merit by our best artists, such as Gignoux, Gifford, Kensett, Lang, Rossiter, Boughton, Casilear, Colman, Shattuck, Jerome Thompson, Kigmot, Hubbard, Huntington, Loop, Hazeltine, Sontag and Suy-dam. We mise the name of Church from the list of contributors. The collection will remain on exhibition until Saturday, the 22d inst., when they will be sold at auction, at eight o'clock in the evening. Such of our entrens as desire to purchase a really good picture by any one of our best artists will find this an excellent op-portunity. Let the rich and the henevolent show that they know how to appreciate so kindly a spirit on the